PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ARTICLES AT THE WASHINGTON RAYT-TARD.

PATMANTAN'S OPPICE, U. S. MAYY, WARRISHTON, D. C. Agril 28, 1800. Toposals will be received at this office until 1809, at ten o'slock a m., for the following o delivered at the navy-yard in this city, is; 1,000 bushels best Fire Sund, for Bureau Tards and

Docks. feet Purce Pamp Hose, fathoms Cordage, for Bureau of Equipment, &c. 175 fathome Cordage, for Bureau vi 2021.
100 bbit. Boof.
100 bbit. Took.
100 bbit. Providens and Clothing.
Bureau of Providens and Clothing.
101 bit. Providens and Cordage see schedule at for Bureau of Tree and Cordage see seminary that Cordage see seminary that Glee.

The above articles to be delivered free of cost to the Covernment for freight or transportation, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing. JACKNOM, ayar-pe

OFFICE OF THE CANAL BOARD,

irest.

ation, apply at the Mayor's Office.

RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor,

RANDOLPH COYLE,

Water Registrar,

WM. FOREYTH,

City Savager. WM. FOREYTH,
City Serveyor,
DAVID REPBURE,
Canal Commissioner,
WM. D. WIES,
Late Canal Commissioner,
Canal Board.

sioner. Bidders will state the price per cubic yard for cutting or filling, that which measures most, to be paid for but once; the explicit size to be deposited wherever the Jonomissioner may direct. No part of the appropriation will be paid until the work a supproved by the Commissioner and Assistant

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULT AT ARLINGTON, VA.

HRADGUARTERS DEFARTERST OF MARINETOR, OFFICE OF CRIEF GUARTERMATER, WASHINSTON, D. C., April 20, 1666.

Bealed proposals will be received at this office until 125° clock, neen, April 20th, instant, for the excavation and manner, necessary for the construction of a fitness and flarick vanit at the National Censeiver at Arington, Virginia, the required materials to be furnished by the call vanit is to be under ground, of as interior diameter between the walls of twenty (20) feet high to apringing line of arch, with walls three (3) feet high to apringing line of arch, with walls three (3) feet high to apringing line of arch, with walls three (3) feet high to apringing line of arch, with walls three (3) feet high to apringing line of arch, with walls three (3) feet high to appring all on operate of part line and phartial arch of easne undertal.

The floor, walle dividing vanit into compartments, and walls at opening at top, to be of brick maconry.

Pians of vanit may be seen, and specifications will be found to the compartment of the discovery of the compartment of

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS.

These wagues are wors, but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.
Proposate with be received until 12 m. WED RHEDAY, May B. Payment (in Overzment funds) will be required upon multication of seceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Wagues. The right to reject all bids considered too law is reserved.
These wagnes are at Lincola Depot, about one mile sast of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Col. Tempskins, the Guarternaster in charge.
Proposals chusted the stigned with the bidder's full name, and give his pool often address, undorwed. Troposals to purchase Army. Wagon B. H. HUCKER & Deposits to purchase Army. Wagon B. H. HUCKER & Deposits to purchase Army. Wagon B. H. HUCKER & Deposits to purchase Army. Wagon B. H. HUCKER & Deposit of Washington,

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

WASHINTON, D. C., April 12, 1868. 

WASHINTON, D. C., April 12, 1868. 

WASHINTON, D. C., April 12, 1868. 

WELLED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until uine o'clock, a. m., the 4th day of June next, for furnishing daring the period of one year, from and after the let day of July, 1869, such quantities of the Callowing kind day of June may from time to time be required. 

THE ACT OF THE CANADA MAIL SACKS.

Of size No. 1, 45 inches in length, and 62 inches in circumference; of size No. 2, 41 inches in length and 48 lackes in circumference; of size No. 3, 32 inches is almost an extra conference; of size No. 3, 32 inches in length and 35 inches in circumference.

The sacks of size No. 1 are to be made of closely—were joic santra, weighting not less that they are of the warp to be such doubled and twisted, and to weigh one cunes to about sighty Jave, and of the filling or wafs, if not like those of the warp, to weigh one cunes to about sighty. 3-ve yards.

The sacks of size No. 2 are to be made of juic canvax, weighting not less than cheven cunes to the yard, o. 3815 justice width; the warp and well to be nearly as above. The sacks of size No. 2 are to be made of this not yet in the size of size No. 2 are to be made of this not yet in the size of the warp and well to be nearly as above. The sacks of size No. 3 are to be made of this not yet.

ol. scks of size No. 3 are to be made of thisner jute weighing not less than four and a half ounces

strongly. Union sensities, they are to be made with iterative properties of the made with the sensities of the made with the quality of materials, whether of just, flax, or cotton, or in the matter of construction, will be considered colariest to price in deciding the lowest and best bid. So made the matter of construction, will be considered with prefuse as well as the construction and quality of materials and worksaniship of each size of the sanks with proposed as survived to the construction and quality of materials and worksaniship of each size of the sanks are the sensities of the proposed as survived whose responsibility must be contributed by the postmaster of the place where they recited that they will become responsible on afficient bond for the des performance of the contract in case such proposal be accepted.

isled by the posimisers of section of the day performance of the contract in case such proposal be accepted.

The stacks confinence of the contract in case such proposal be accepted.

The stacks confinence of the contract in case such proposal be accepted.

The stacks confinence of the contract in case such proposal below the proposal below the proposal below the proposal below to the proposal below the propo

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER.

Washington, April 19, 1862.

Washington, April 19, 1862.

Bealed Proposale will be received by the undersigned until 12 elected, april 19, 1862.

Signed until 12 elected, a sectived by the undersigned until 12 elected, april 19, 1862.

Instant, for the building of a three-foot april 19, 1862.

(Inside diameter) the walls to be time inches to thick-ness in New Tork awagen, between Fouriseash und Fifteenth streets was, to connect with the sawer new with the ast approved March 1, 1865, to have one manhol where the undersigned may direct. hole where the underrigued may direct. Hidders will state the price per lineal foot for the saver, which shall leaded all exavations, de. de. (or the cost of the man-hole, the encounts) bidder or briders to be responsible for all damages done to gas or water pipes, or caused by the elements, and any sendenia ranced in the construction of the work.

The right to decline any or all proposale, should it be desimed for the interest of the Sorperstion to de so, is

ward.

but practical mechanics need bid.

JAS. W. SPALDING,

Commissioner Second Ward. WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT

## The

## National Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1866.

The Official Advertisements of all the Executive Departments of the Government are Published in this Paper by Authority of THE PRESIDENT.

PROPOSALS.

MAYOR'S OFPICE,
besled proposals will be reserved at this office unit a clock m., on MONDAY, May 17th, instant, for tiagling of the gas and water service pipes, and later server where they may be necessary, on Fouriess treed west, between the casal and if street north, second asses with the act approved Cosber 13, 1865.
Specifications can be seen at the Commissioner Improvemental office every day from 10 to 12 city.

ASA W. SPALOUNO, application of the Second Commissioner Second Commissioner Second Ward.

for the interest of the Corporation to up and feating and be seen at the office of the Commission of Improvements every day between 10 a.m., m., or at any time by calling on the Commission file Fourth ward.

JAMES J. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner Fourth Ward.

apRi-4

JAMES J. GAMPBILL,
Commissions Fourth Ward.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING A
GINERY ON THE DEPARTMENT OF EXGINERY ON THE NAVAL ACADEMY GROUNDS
AT ARRAPOLIS, MARTLAND.

AT ANNAPOLIS, MANULAND.

NATY DEFARMENT, April 21, 1866.

Scaled proposals, sudoress "Proposals for creeting a Building for the Department of Engineery on the Navai Academy Grounds at Annapolis, Maryland," will be received at this effice until 12 officek, m., on the 12th day of May seet, at which hour the bids will be opened day of May seet, at which hour the bids will be opened covering to the pians and consistion of a building scoreding to the pians and specifications to be seen at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Bidders will be required to state the amount for which they will furshed all waterials and complete the building seconding to the pians and specifications, and is all caspects ready for occupation. They are requested to state the the work.

DROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

OFFICE DEFOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, April 29, 1868.

Scaled Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office until SATURDAY, April 29, 1896, at 11 ofclowing anti-mery for three (3) months, from the first day of May, 1866; a ruled and unruled, to weigh not less than 12 younds to the ream.

m: ing Paper, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to

Rogers' Brasers, per duang. Steel Feas, Gillott's, Nos. 362, 404, 532, 351, Rolers. Lead Pencils, Faber's. Arnold's genuius Writing Finid, quarts and pints, er dozen. sen. old's Copying Piuid, quarts and piuts, per dozen k ink, quarts and piuts, per dozen. ell's or David's Carmine luk

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY BALLEOAD AT BEAZOS SANTIAGO,

TRANY RAILEGAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTEMBATTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, I WASTISTON, D. C., April 19, 1896.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Seated Proposals will be received at the office of the Gariermaster General, (Division of River and Railroad of Jane seeking 12 declaration of the Capitalists of the Capitalists, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and emplies pertaining to the reading the Capitalists of the Capitalists

the direction was been as the controlled as sewer and the constrained on Fourteening the controlled on Fourteening the Control

National Republican. SATURDAY MORNING.....APRIL 28, 1866

[For the National Republican.]

JERUSALEM.

"And when He was come near, He beheld the city and wept over it."—Lake sizt; 48.

Sweetly slept the plains of Palestine, bathed in the clear and silvery radiance of the autumn monlight. Whispering winds

bathed in the clear and silvery radiance of the autumn moonlight. Whispering winds were chiming plaintive notes, with restless waves that broke in soft and murmering music on the shores of lake and river. The fast ripening grapes, striving in vain to hide their purple richness 'neath the rustling leaves, hung thickly clustered in the vine-yards of Judea. Harvest fields, whitened and ready for the resper's hand, were stretching far away over hill and vale till their outlines were lost in the dim distance. The cloud-capt hills of Lebanon on the north were rearing up their proud forms to the sky. Thick the cedar's shade lay on the summit, while a robe of lasting green lent covering to their side. The bare grey rocks, on Carmel's top, lay open to the moonlight; while sweet dews on Hermon's woody steeps the night winds' wing shook off.

Mount Olivet—save where some arrowy beam of moonlight glanced—reflected back from the dark olive leaves, and quivered down upon the dimpling waves of Kedron, as that sweet stream wound its murmuring way around the garden of Gethsemane. Starlight, silent and soft, lay on its bosom, and the tremulous willow boughs, stirred by low breathings of the evening air, just kinsed the peaceful waters and then sighed themselves to sleep again. Jerusalem, great city of a greater king, Judea's hope and every Herew's pride—God's dwelling place on earth—lay quiet and hushed in the calm stillness of the night. The restless multitude, that all day long, intent on gameful end, had one by one, as day declined, departed to their homes. The voice of the buyer and the seller in the market-place was hushed; the incessant tramp of laden beast and busy men had ceased; the last faint, echoing footfall in her marble halls had died away, and silence, deep and still, her leaden wings had folded over gilded tower and dome. The bright glare of the lamps in banquet hall and by the festal board had died away, save where some flickering ight in "alabaster urn burnt dimly," telling sad tales of restless, anxious watchi

flickering light in "alabaster urn burnt dimly," telling and tales of restless, anxious watchings by the couch of suffering, dying love.

And could it be that in thylands, fair Palestine; land of Jehovah's love; home of the Patriarchs, and cradle of the Prophets; land where God himself had placed His visible presence, and where Heaven-taught seer and Israel's sweetest bard had prophesied Immanuel's future heme;—oh! could it be within the wide-spread boundaries of Thy hills, and plains, and vales, One could be found whose heart with bitter anguish wrung, and soul-sickened even unto death itself, on such a night, where nature smiled in all her loveliness; should weep in agony of spirit? Weep,too, over Jerusalem, o'er her high and holy temple, and for the sins of God's once chosen people? Yes! There is One—a man of sorrows called—a man with grief and sorrows early made acquainted, whose youthful friends were want and poverty, and whom suffering has taught deep sympathy with earth's afflicted ones. His name is Jessas! He whom the angels worshipped; before whom seraph and arch-angel bowed with faces veiled; to whom all Heaven did reverence—our Heavenly Father's well-belowed One. He that left Heaven; left all its glory and its brightness; left its honor and its parity, and came down to a guilty, ruined earth to suffer, toil, and weep, and pray, and finally to die for simul man!

Behold Him now approach, with alow and measured tread, this city of His love. Dewdrops, brushed off by wandering breezes from the night-wind's wing, like glistening pearls, lie'thick and heavily among the auburn hair that clusters round His brow, and the damp night air moistens His cheek; for, though the wild foxes of the hills can claim their burrows, and the wandering bird her wavy home, yet for the Saviour, in Jerusalem, there is no pillow whereon to rest His weary head.

As He approaches near the city, with omniscient eye He sees the cross already raiged—beholds the cruel nail, the piercing thorn, the countenance of Jewish rulers filled w

oul as does His sorrow for a self-ru God-rejecting people. And from the deer recesses of a yearning heart, with tendernes and love o'erflowing, comes the exclamation "Oh! Jerusalem, Jerusalem, that thou hads known, yea even thou, at least in this thy

known, yea even thou, at least in this thy day, the things that to thy peace belong: but now are they all hidden froin thy eyes? "
And then again He weeps, for with prophetic eye He sees brooding clouds of company wrath, heavy and black with judgment and desolation, lowering dark and fearfully over the city of His love. He sees the holy temple, with its glided pinnacles, its marble turrets, and its lofty dome, its gates and bars of brass, and walls of solid masonry, that seem, to man's short-sighted vision, firm as the everlasting hills, must soon lie low in dust; and with anticipation's ear He hears, coming up from her luxurious halls and gorgeous palaces, the wailing cry of anguish and misery. He sees her little ones fainting and dying in her streets, and the last remnant of her people "scattered and peeled," and carried captive to a far-off land, to be a by-word and a reproach to those who know not God. ried captive to a far-off land, to be a by-word and a repreach to those who know not God. And while He looks upon this cherished city, and remembers all his Father's love and kindness, and their guilt and sin and sure de-struction, burning tears again burst from a heart yearning with love and pity and com-passion, and most bitter he weeps over those who weep not for themselves. Oh, sin! how hateful and how loathsome must thou be, to call forth tears from such a Servent.

Cap F' I said.

"Certainty."

"Well," I answered, "I am very glad you do, becaus' I don't."

This made the Finians larf, and they said walk up onto the speaker's platform, sir.

The speeches were red hot agin England and her iron heel, and it was resolved to free Ireland at onet. But it was much desirable before freein' her that a large quantity of fans should be raised. And, like gen'reus souls, as they was, funs was lib'rally contribuoted. Then arose an excitin' discussion as to which Head Center they should send 'em to—O'Mahoney or McRoberts. There was grate excitement over this, but it was finally resolved to sen half to me and half to t'other. Then Mr. Finnigan rose and said we hav here to-night sum citizens of American birth, from whom we should be glad to hear. It

here to-night sum citizens of American birth, from whom we should be glad to hear. It would fill our harts with speechless joy to hear from a man whose name towers high in the zoological and wax figger world—from whose pearly lips—
Says I, "to slow, Finny; go slow."
—"We wish to hear," continued Mr. Finnegan, moderatin' his stile summut, "from our townsman, Mr. Ward."

I beg'd to be declined, but it wan't no use. I rose amidst a perfeck uproar of applaus.

plans.

I said we had convened there in a neetin' as I understood it, or rather in a body as it were, in refrence to Ireland. If I know my own heart, every one of us there, both grate and small, had an impulse flowin' in his boosum, "and consequentially," I added, "we will stick to it similar and in accordance therewith, as long as a spark of manhood, or the people at large. That's the kind of man I be!"

Souire Thaxter interrupted me. The Souire I bel"
Squire Thax terinterrupted me. The Squire feels the wrongs of Ireland deeply, on accounts of havin' onet courted the widder of a Irish gentleman who lingered in a loath-sum dunjin in Dublin, placed there by a English tavern-keeper, who despotically wanted him to pay for a quantity of chops and beer he had consoom'd. Besides, the Squire wants to be re-elected Justice of the Peace. "Mr. Ward," he said, "you've bin drinkin'. You're under the infloo'nce of licker, sir!"

drinkin'. You're under the infloo'nce of licker, sir!"

Says I, "Squire, not a drop of good licker has passed my lips in 15 years."

[Cries of "Oh here now, that wont do."]

"It is troo," I said. "Not a drop of good licker has passed my lips in all that time. I don't let it pass 'em. I reach for it while it is going by!" says I. "Squire, harness me some more!"

"I hee pardon," said the Squire. "for the

some more!"

"I beg pardon," said the Squire, "for the remark; you are sober; but what on airth are you drivin' at?"

"Yes," I said, that's just it. That's what I've bin axin' myself durin' the entire evenin'. What is this grate meetin' drivin at? What's all the grate Finian meetins drivin' at all over the country.

What is this grate meetin drivin at ?! What's all the grate Finian meetins drivin' at all over the country?

My Irish frens, you know me well enuff to know that I didn't come here to disturb his mornin'. Nobody but a loafer will disturb any kind of a meetin'. And if you'll noties it, them as are up to this sort of thing allers come to a bad end. There was a young man—I will not mention his name—who disturbed my show in a certain town, two years ago, by makin' remarks disrespectful of my animals, accompanied by an allosan to the front part of my hed, which, es you see, it is Bald—sayin', says this young man. You sand-paper it too much, but you've got a beautiful hed of hair in the back of your neck, old man. This made a few ignent and low-minded persons larf; but what was the fate of that young man! I less than a month his aunt died and left him a farm in Oxford county, Maine! The human mind can pictur no grater misfortin than this.

No, my Irish frens, I am here as your naber and fren. I know you are banee and warm-hearted. I know you are honest in this Fenian matter.

But let us look at them Head Centers.

this Fenian matter.
But let us look at them Head Centers But let us look at them Head Centers. Let us look at them rip-roarin' orators in New York, who've bin tearin' round for up'ards a year, swearin' Ireland shall be free. There's two parties—O'McMabonys and McO'Roberts. One thinks the beat way is to go over to Canady and establish a Irish Republic there, kindly permittin' the Canadians to pay the expenses of that sweet Boon, and the other wants to sail direck for Dublin Ray adverse young McRoy and his feir years. and the other wants to sail direck for Dublin Bay, where young McRoy and his fair young bride went down and was drowning, accordin to a ballad I onet heard. But there's one pint on which both sides agree—that's the Funs. They're willin', them chaps in New York, to receive all the Funs you'll send 'em. You send a puss to-night to Mahony, and another puss to Roberts. Both will receive 'em. You bet. And with other pusses it will be sim'lar.

I was into Mr. Delmonico's eatin' house the other night, and I saw my fren Mr. Terrence McFadden, who is a elekent and enterprisen' deputy Center. He was sittin' at a table, eatin' a canvass-back duck. Poultry of that kind, as you know, is rather high just

A Startling Story from Utah Assassination of a "Gentile."

The Salt Lake Union Vidette of April 4th

omes to us with its columns in mourning and the following startling statement:

and the following startling statement:

"Last Monday evening the community was astounded with the intelligence of another foul assassination, committed on Theatre street, only a few steps east of Main street. The man who was assassinated was known throughout Nevada, and more particularly at Austin and Reese River, as one of the best citizens of that State, and was engaged in the freighting business between this place and Reese River. His conduct while here was that of a good, quiet, peaceable citizen, violating no law of the land, interfering in no way with the legitimate business of any person, and honored and respectness of any person, and honored and respect-

terfering in no way with the legitimate business of any person, and honored and respected by all who knew him.

"A few days ago he was lawfully joined in marriage, by Judge McCurdy, one of the associate judges of the United States courts in and for this Territory—to a lady of this city, who was claimed by the Mormon leaders as the wife in polygamy of a Mormon, now absent on a foreign mission. This lady, by the sanction of law and by the authority of one of the highest legal officers of the Territory, abandoned the false position in which she had been placed, and legally joined herself in marriage with Squire Brassfield. Charges of resisting the police on the night of his marriage were instituted against him, and his wedding night was passed in one of the cells of the city prison.

of the city prison.

"Brassfield conscions of having, done no

"Brassfield conscions of having, done no wrong, quietly went into court with his counsel—gave the bonds required of him, and in every respect conformed to every requirement of the courts in the premises.

"In the meantime the lady, fearing that efforts would be made to take her children from ber, caused a writ of habees corpus to be issued from the United States Court, in order to ascertain whether she was entitled to the custody of them or not. The writ was issued last Friday, returnable and triable before Judge McCurdy. This sisue brought up at once the question of polygamy, and its position under the law. By request of the opposing counsel the hearing was postponed from time to time until April 2, 1866. Mr. Brassfield was in court with the counsel for

opposing counsel the hearing was postponed from time to time until April 2, 1866. Mr. Brassfield was in court with the counsel for himself and wife.

Judge Snow announced to the court that the case in issue involved the legal and constitutional right of polygamy, and that he thought it better to so state the case in plain word—for which we give him full credit. He did not appear at all desirous of evading the issue. Additional time being required, and by mutual consent of both counsel the case was further postponed until 10 a. m. this morning, and the court adjourned. Within half an hour thereafter, Brassfield, when within a few steps of the hotel, where he resided, and when in company of the United States Marshal, was shot in the back, and within one hour from the time he left the court house he was a dead man.

"We cannot close without referring to the publicly expressed opinion of certain Mormon in this city, that Brassfield was justly punished by death, and that the balance of the United States."

We Will Write Tuez.—We are indebted to Hornec White, Esq., of the Chicago Tribune, and M. Helstead, Esq., of the Chicago Tribune, and M.

in the opinion of the Gentile community of this city the killing of Mr. Brassfield was a deliberately-planned scheme, concocted and advised by men high in authority in the Mor-mon church."

Representatives from the "Hub" to Wash-

The Washington correspondent of the Bos-ton Commercial humorously describes a visit of his city officials to the capital:

A delegation of Boston magnates are here a visit. They are generally well behaved but some of them cannot throw off their be-setting folly of supposing that Beston is to the rest of the world what it is to them, and that they, as the props, supporters, felloes of the hub, are of more than ordinary material and are deserving of especial and peculiar honors. The Tavern at "the other end of the Avenue" is their bendquarters, and there they tree articles to the the other than the state of Avenue is their hologuarters, and there they give andience. One or two of the delegation indulge a patronizing feeling toward Presi-dent Johnson, and are willing to do bin honor by calling upon him; while others an pear to feel that it is the President's dury to pear to feel that it is the President's duty to all upon the delegation; and there are still others who do not feel that it comports with

Arismas Ward Speaks at a Fusian Meeting.

The great showman has returned from the South, and has opened a regular correspondence with the Philadelphia Home Weekly, He went to a Fenian meeting, and the following in the result, as described in his first letter, dated "To Home, April, 1866;"

The town hall was jam-full of people, mostly Irish cluizens, and the enthoosasm was immense. They cheered everybody and everything. They cheered everybody and everything. They cheered overybody and everything. They cheered were body a

Affairs continue in undiminished uncertainty, causing great depression in the funds and commorce generally.

The Times of the 12th, in its city article, says the only fact before the public is that all proceedings between Austria and Prussia are from day to day identical with those which have usually preceded every market.

which have usually preceded every modern war between powerful nations. The Perse of the 11th publishes a telegram The Presse of the 11th publishes a telegram stating that the Prussian reply to the last Austrian note was a decisive refusal to the Austrian demand that Prussia should withdraw its order for the mobilization of its troops, this order having been issued only as a defensive measure. The Prussian note further declared that, warned by the fact of the Austrian Government having made warlike preparations, the Prussian Cabinet is bound to consider these preparations as designed for aggression against Prussia.

The Vienna Morgen Post says the German Governments have unanimously determined

vernments have unanimously determined the next sitting of the Federal Diet to reject the Prussian proposition for reform of the Diet. At the same time a motion is to be brought forward requesting the Diet to summon Prussia to discontinue her arma-

The Berlin Provincial Correspondent says that Prussia has a well-founded hope that the German Government and people will support the proposition for reforming the Constitution of Germany.

Mr. Peabody's Heply to the Quren.
Mr. Peabody has sent the following reply
to the Queen's letter, through Earl Russell, dated April 3:
"Madame: I feel sensibly my inability to

"MADAME: I feel sensibly my mability to express in adequate terms the gratification with which I have read the letter which your Majesty has done me the high honor of trans-mitting, by the hands of Earl Russell, on the occasion which has attracted your Majesty's property to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor of London.

augment the comforts of the poor of London.

"I have been actuated by a deep sense of gratifude to God, who has blessed me with prosperity, and of attachment to this great country, where, under your Majesty's benigned. I have received so much personal kindness and cajoyed so many years of happi-

ness and enjoyed so many years of happiness.

"Next to the approval of my own conscience, I shall always prize the assurance which your letter conveys to me of the approbation of the Queen of England, whose whole life has attested that her exalted station has in no degree diminished her sympathy with the humblest of her subjects.

"The portrait which your Majesty is graciously pleased to bestow on me, I shall value as the most precious heirloom that I can leave in the land of my birth, where, together with the letter which your Majesty has addressed to me, it will ever be regarded as evidence of the kindly feeling of the Queen of the United States."

We War Warr Turk—We are indebted

for we feel, of course, the deepest interest in the price of paper to our Western brethren-especially to our radical brother of the Tribane who proposes to impeach President Johnson—and would write any quantity of letters to enable him and his allies to get paper cheap, but we fear that he has directed us to write to the wrong posting. paper cheap, but we fear that he has directed us to write to the wrong parties. Our repre-sentatives have, and seem very likely to con-tinue to have, no part nor lot in the matter. His representatives—who framed the ob-noxious law, are the parties to address, and noxious law, are the parties to address, and we will immediately write any number of letters to our friends Stevens—old Thad—and Summer—friend Charley—and the balance of the gay and festive boysat Washington—all of whom, we know, will do anything to oblige us. They have brought down everything we had any interest in—except prices—including flags, constitutions, and the like, until everything dear to freedmen is becoming dirt cheap—and, we have no doubt, that to oblige us, they will bring down paper. Of course they will.—Augusta Chronick.

Disinvection and Disconnization.—Doctor Herbert Baker, the successful competitor for the Hastings Prize Essay, for 1865, was led, by a series of observations and experiments on this subject, to the following conclusions: 1. For the sick-room, free ventilation, when

## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE MATIONAL REPORTIONS
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Pen, Penell and Scissors, House nexts in Chicago are on the tumble Mn. Groson Review, of the Tribune, sailed

m Boston Wednesday for Europe, where he in-GREEN BAY is now open for navigation, not

AFTER all, the southern States are bette off in regard to congressional representation than the northern ones, for non-representation is better than mis-representation. Lowiscitic Jearnal. A PROUD and silfy diamond-back terrapin

noked his shell and rained himself entirely in an itempt to swell himself to the size of a green

lished in New York, is a one-armed compositor, who sets from seven to eight thousand ama per day. He set his arm in the battle of Ressea. In New Orleans the people are luxuriating upon blackberries, "the smallest as large as a walaut," which a week ago were becoming plentiful and cheap in the blessed Crescent city.

THE fashions are having a great run in one of the principal towns. The Toledo (Ohlo) Biode asserts that there are, by actual count, one hundred and secenty-five different styles of bate worn by the ladies of that city, and visible any fine day on the street.

THE Galveston Bulletin says: "In passing y one of our most fashionable churches yesterday is noticed that the window of the choir was raised and propped up with a brandy bettle. Can it be possible that the chorieters are accustomed to 'wel their whistles' during the intervals of Sunday ser-

frequent riotous canduct of soldiers on the streets prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to saidier

Louisa Knarr, an Indian girl, committed suicide at Rockland, Wisconsin, on the 19th inst., by taking strychnine. She had been taken by a family named Knapp from a wigwam when only ive yours old, and brought up as their daughter She was exceedingly intelligent, but suffered social exclusion on account of the solor of her skin. This so preyed upon her remistive nature that he sought death as an escape from her sufferings.

Tun Paris Monitour contains a list of three hundred medals, namely: eighteen in gold, one hundred and seventy-eight in silver, and one hun-ited and weive in brouse, given by the Emperor, at the suggestion of the Minister of Agriculture, o the physicians who proved during the late visita-ion of cholera their real and devotedness in the are of the sick. The Moniteur points out one countried and twenty-two instances of private heroism on that occasion, which proved that, notwith tanding the silence observed by the official paper during the visitation, it was of a sufficiently nature to justify the public alarm.

Co-operative Labor.

The principle of co-operation among the laboring classes has been tried with great success in England. At Rochdale, especially, it has met with triumphant success. From a very small beginning—the opening of a little slop with a capital of £18, draished, by a few routest verymen—the entera capital of £43,000, and annual sales amounting to £150,000. This surprising progress was made in less than twenty years. The business from the start has been conducted on a strictly cash basis, octiber asking nor giving credit. Patrons of the establishment are charged the same for their goods as at other stores, but at the end of every quarter the surplus profits, after deducting the interest on the capital, working expenses, and losses by deteri-oration of goods, &c., are divided among the pur-chasers according to the amount of their pur-

chases.

These dividends in the course of a year amount to quite large sum, so that the store becomes a cert of savings bank for the poor, and is so revarded by them. Besides, they have the benefit of the best quality of goods, free from adulterations, itself out in full, honest measurs. But this is not all the henefit which the workmen of Rochidals have derived from this enterprise. From the funds of the usesciation owning the establishment, a reading-room, well supplied with papers and periodicals, and a library with more than four thousand volumes, have been provided. All this has not been secomplished by the original members, but by the contant accession of new members, all adding to the association.

constant accession as we manuscr, an adding to the series brother of the steen brother of the preach President any quantity of his allies to get he all series and the series and the series of the series and the series and the series and the first to resume operation. This shows that the cooperative principle, all hands sharing in the profits. Their cotton mill is and have been very successfully managed by their speratives on the en-operative principle, all hands sharing in the profits. Their cotton mill is that the successfully managed by their speratives on the en-operative principle, all hands sharing in the profits. Their cotton mill is much sharing in the profits. Their cotton mill is much sharing in the profits. Their cotton mill is much sharing in the profits. Their cotton mill is much sharing in the profits. Their cotton mill is much sharing in the profits. Their cotton mill is much sharing in the profits. The shows the security number of left—old Thad—and the content of the sharing in the profits of the security number of left—old Thad—and that the cooperative principle is competent and the state of the sharing the content of the sharing the content of the sharing the state of the sharing the content of the sharing the state of the sharing the state of the sharing the sharing the state of the sharing the sharing the state of the sharing the sha

Simhapeare's Birthday Dinner of the Cen-tury Club.

The Century Club of New York celebrated the

and remembers all the Father's love and sale proposed as the father father and the guitt and sain and sure designed as the father father and the guitt and sain and sure designed as the father father and the guitt and sain and sure designed as the father father and the guitt and sain and sure designed as the father father and the guitt and sain and sure designed as the father father and the guitt and sain and sure designed as the father father and the guitt and sain and sure designed as the father father and the guitt and sain and sure designed as the father father and the saint as th